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News and Issues—With Pros and Cons

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Here and Abroad

People—Places—Events

SHORT-HAUL PLANE

Airmen are finding the new F-27 a worthy plane on local routes for short and moderately long distances. The ship is turned out by Fairchild at Hagerstown, Maryland. It carries from 36 to 44 passengers and can reach speeds of 300 miles an hour.

Piedmont Airlines, in the south, and West Coast Airlines are among present users of the F-27. Such companies consider the craft a substitute for the sturdy, Douglas-built DC-3s, which have been famous since the 1930's. Many DC-3s are still in use, but new ones are no longer manufactured.

GO! GO! GO!

France's annual international bicycle race, comparable in popularity to our baseball World Series, ends Saturday (July 18). Some 25 teams from France, Belgium, Britain, Italy, Spain, Switzerland, and other countries were entered in the contest, which started June 25. The cyclists had to travel almost 2,700 miles, part of it over mountains.

ATOMIC PLANT

Canada's first atomic power plant is nearing completion at Rolphton, Ontario—about 150 miles northeast of Ottawa. The experimental station, expected to cost about \$30,000,000, will go into operation in June 1961. Bigger installations are planned. The Canadians hope eventually to produce electricity in atomic plants which will compete in cost with that made in coal-burning plants.

POLISH FARMS

Communist Poland is taking an important step away from the Russian system of government-owned cooperative farms. Polish Red leader Wladyslaw Gomulka says that more farmers will be allowed to keep their own land—but they will be encouraged to join others in buying seed, planning production, and using machinery. Such cooperative practices are followed by some U. S. farmers, as well as those of other free lands. Poland already has several thousand of the western-type cooperatives.

ATOMIC AIRPLANE

Uncle Sam's nuclear airplane project has been grounded. The administration has decided to stop work on a "first generation" nuclear reactor and jet engine, which has been under development for some time, and to put more emphasis on designing a more advanced type of reactor and engine.

Some lawmakers have criticized this decision. They argue that spending an additional \$300,000,000 on the initial project would have made possible an atomic plane by 1963. But the Defense Department says it will cost a total of 10 billion dollars to put a nuclear plane in the air.



WATCHMAN, Soviet style. Russia's leaders say they want agreements to end testing of nuclear weapons—but they don't care very much for inspections by investigating teams, whose job would be to see that agreements are being kept.

Ban Nuclear Testing?

Discussions with Soviet Russia Are Continuing at Slow Pace
With No Promising Sign that Agreement Is Near

AFTER some 8 months of discussion by U. S., British, and Russian scientists, no full agreement has yet been reached on proposals to ban further testing of atomic-hydrogen weapons. It was possible, however, that the 3 nations might reach preliminary decisions soon.

A part of the trouble is fear among western nations that Russia cannot be trusted to adhere to any test ban; there is suspicion that the Reds might secretly carry on development of the dread weapons. So long as no certain way of detecting secret experiments exists, it is likely that the chances of a detailed agreement will remain slim.

Coupled with the dispute over tests is concern among many Americans with the danger to health that may arise from radiation caused by nuclear explosions. Scientists disagree on this. Some argue that there is no great danger now; others believe that there is.

Arguments over the threat that fallout may present have been increasing since March 1954, when an H-bomb explosion over the Pacific showered radioactive ash on a Japanese boat. Some members of the fishing crew died, and the fall-out was believed to have caused their fatal illnesses.

Not long after the fishing ship's mishap, Prime Minister Nehru of India called for suspension of nuclear tests. Some leaders of Britain's Labor Party later advocated suspension. In the 1956 U. S. election campaign, ideas for a nuclear test ban became an issue. In January 1958, a petition calling for

a halt to experiments was signed by 9,000 scientists from 43 countries. The petition was filed with the United Nations.

In March of 1958, the Soviet Union said it was ready to halt tests of nuclear weapons—and challenged the West to do likewise. The United States and Britain went ahead with experiments already planned—and then suggested agreement on a 1-year, trial suspension.

Holding back from this proposal, Russia made some tests in the autumn of 1958. None have been detected since about November 3 of last year—
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American News In Other Lands

Government Is Broadcasting
Stories of Our Country
To All the World

"IN USE," says the green neon sign next to the studio door. Through the big window you see a man sitting before a radio microphone, watching the wall clock. As the minute hand reaches its mark, the man leans forward and speaks into the mike.

The "In Use" sign switches to "On the Air." Through a speaker hanging in the corridor where you are standing, you can hear what the man says. Some of his words sound like "America" and "Eisenhower," but you understand little else.

He is speaking Armenian, and his message is being beamed to communist Armenia in the Soviet Union. What you are hearing is the *Voice of America* (VOA) in its Washington, D. C., headquarters.

Every day, from 18 studios in the nation's capital, the VOA radio network speaks to the peoples of all countries in the free and communist camps. In 37 different languages, Voice of America broadcasts are sent around the earth. Although the languages differ, the messages are much the same. They tell the story of America.

Telling the world. Having to explain our country in this way to the world is a new experience for Americans. It grew out of World War II. Because of our position as a leader, the free world wanted to know more about us, and the communists wanted to discredit us.

Thus, our job became one of explaining our official government actions and our everyday way of life, and disproving communist propaganda. As one official says, "We have to care what other nations think of us because of the tug-of-war going on between communism and democracy. We know the
(Continued on page 2)

BRAZIL TROUBLED BY ECONOMIC ILLS

BRAZIL is in serious economic trouble. She is faced with inflation and with a balance-of-payments deficit (the gap between import costs and export earnings). Last year the deficit amounted to \$325,000,000, and the inflation continues to push prices up about 50% each year. Brazil is seeking new loans, but lending agencies are reluctant to grant them. They say Brazil must first bring her inflation under control.

In part, Brazil's problems stem from a loss of markets. In 1954, cotton brought in \$223,000,000. Last year, because crops were small and of poor quality, Brazil's earnings from cotton were only \$25,000,000.

Brazil's coffee earnings dropped from more than 1 billion dollars in

1956 to \$688,000,000 in 1958. This reduction was due in part to lowered prices on the world market. Not being able to sell its coffee at a good price is especially hard on Brazil, for coffee sales account for about \$7 out of every \$10 Brazil earns from exports.

Brazil has not been without help in meeting her financial problems. In the past, loans have been made by the United States, European countries, Japan, the International Monetary Fund, and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Brazil has borrowed so much that the repayment of these loans with interest may take almost a third of her earnings from exports during the next few years.
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Voice of America Playing Big Role in the Cold War

(Continued from page 1)

United States stands for peace, but many people overseas don't know this."

To tell our story to the world by way of radio and television, publications, movies, and libraries, the United States Information Agency (USIA) was set up. It now has about 200 posts in 80 nations, and VOA is a part of USIA.

Within the communist world, however, our information centers are forbidden. Only with radio signals can we reach over the Iron Curtain and the Bamboo Curtain. Thus, the Voice of America—the radio branch of our government's information program—has become very important.

more of 30 VOA transmitters in the United States. The 3 largest are located in California, Ohio, and New Jersey. From these transmitters, the programs are sent by shortwave to various areas of the world. The broadcasts also are recorded so the programs can be repeated at later times.

Traveling across the world, the radio waves from the United States are received at 1 or more of 46 overseas transmitters. From these overseas transmitters, the programs then are beamed to the radios within the vicinity. Some of the transmitters are located in Tangier, Ceylon, Hawaii,

Having heard bits of some programs, you ask your guide if VOA is sure that these broadcasts are heard in communist countries. "No one can provide completely accurate figures about how many people listen to our broadcasts," she answers. Then she explains the several ways VOA has of estimating its popularity in Red lands.

"One way," she says, "is to question people who have escaped from communist countries. Another way is to watch communist newspapers for criticisms of specific VOA programs or for news reports that could have been heard only from VOA."

VOA also can use more than 1 transmitter for each program and broadcast on several frequencies. This is saturation broadcasting. VOA also can drown out jamming by increasing the power of its transmitters. For instance, the VOA transmitters in West Germany, Okinawa, and the Philippines are 1,000,000-watt stations. You can imagine how powerful this is when you recall that the strongest stations in the United States are around 50,000 watts.

Announcers. Having heard VOA broadcasters use many different languages, you become curious about the announcers. You ask your guide where they learned the languages.

"Many of the announcers were born in the countries to which they now broadcast," she says. "Many are refugees who fled from communism and now broadcast to their former homelands. They make good announcers because the languages they use are their native tongues, rather than foreign languages learned in school."

Kinds of programs. About half of all VOA's programs are news reports. VOA concentrates on news because people in communist countries get few true accounts of happenings in the outside world.

Features on the American way of life also are used. These include stories about how we work, go to church, attend school, live in our homes, and what some of our country's problems are. VOA says it does not attempt to show that our way of life is better, but rather tries to show *how* we live.

As world problems change, so do some of the programs. For instance, programs in the Arabic language were tripled during last summer's trouble in the Middle East. In August 1958, when the United Nations General Assembly met in a special session to discuss the Middle East, VOA used its entire network to broadcast the UN meeting.

VOA beamed every word of the meeting, in the 5 official UN languages, to the world. An appeal was made to the Soviet Union not to jam these broadcasts. Russia used heavier jamming than ever.

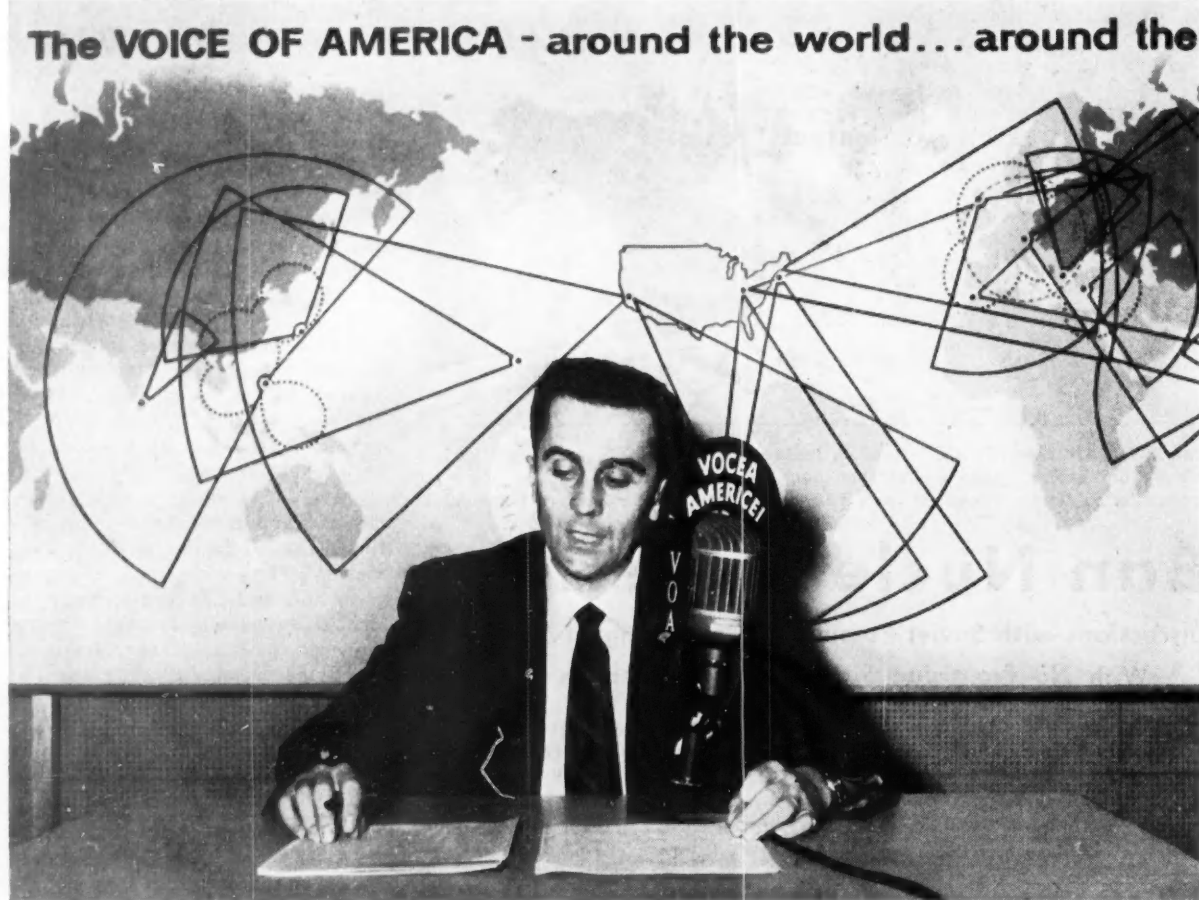
In last year's U. S. elections, VOA broadcast campaign speeches made by members of both major political parties. This was done to help people in other nations understand how our election system works.

VOA also broadcast programs based on the Russian book, *Doctor Zhivago*, by Boris Pasternak. This is the book that won the 1958 Nobel Prize for literature. The book was not published in Russia because it criticizes the communist government. People who have no opportunity to read this important book were able to hear portions of it over VOA.

How are we doing? Many people are concerned about whether or not our country is doing enough to get its story across to the world.

It is pointed out that USIA spends about \$100,000,000 a year to tell the American story. On the other hand, it is estimated that Russia and its satellites in 1957 spent \$500,000,000 to \$750,000,000 on propaganda to the free world. This does not include the \$100,000,000 the Reds spent for jamming.

VOA needs new equipment. Many



AT VOICE OF AMERICA. This broadcaster is handling a program in Romanian—one of 37 languages used in VOA service.

VOA in action. As you stand before the control board which regulates all VOA broadcasts from Washington, you realize how complicated this radio network is. Across the top of the huge board are clocks. They show the time of day in Bangkok, Tokyo, Honolulu, New York, London, Moscow, and Calcutta.

These clocks are watched by skilled engineers. They must set the control board so that at the right hour the right language program is beamed to the right country. Operating the board is complicated because VOA averages more than 40 hours of original programs a day. This means that some programs must be broadcast simultaneously.

On the left side of the board you see 3 gauges whose indicator needles are wavering back and forth. Two on the right side also are moving. This means 5 programs are being sent at once from Washington. As many as 26 transmissions can be made at the same time. To handle the job, VOA's control board is the largest in the world.

When the engineer throws the switch, the broadcast goes from Washington by telephone wire to one or

England, Greece, Okinawa, and the Philippines.

One big transmitter is on the Coast Guard cutter *Courier*, anchored in the Mediterranean Sea. VOA calls this its floating transmitter, for the ship can go into any of the world's waterways to send its messages.

VOA programs. After seeing the control board, you go to one of the 10 rooms equipped to make VOA recordings on tape or discs. Although nine-tenths of VOA programs from Washington are broadcast live, some must be recorded. The latter include music or drama, such as the American Theater of the Air program which is broadcast several times a year.

In all, about 28 hours of VOA programs are broadcast daily to the Soviet Union and eastern Europe, about 11½ hours to communist Asia, and 19 hours to countries within the free world. In addition, 20¼ hours of English programs are beamed around the world for English-speaking foreigners.

Including repeated programs, the Voice broadcasts about 560 hours a week. By comparison, the Soviet Union's Radio Moscow broadcasts about 2,350 hours a week.

Jamming. Another sign that VOA programs are getting through is the effort of the Reds to jam the programs. The communists use jamming to prevent people from hearing news and the truth from the outside world. As your guide pushes a button on a machine, you hear what this Soviet radio jamming sounds like.

It is a loud noise—like that of a passing train—which drowns out the program. This disturbing sound, magnified many times, is transmitted by the Russians on the same frequency VOA is using. Thus, the listener gets the jamming station when he tunes in VOA.

VOA says that communists use about 2,000 to 2,500 transmitters to jam the VOA's 76 transmitters. It also is reported that the Russians spend more money on jamming than our country does on its entire information program.

VOA engineers have found ways to combat Russian jamming. For instance, they can shift VOA to a frequency different from that of the jamming station. But the jamming station can be shifted too, so frequencies have to be altered often.

of its transmitters are old and weak. New transmitters, strong enough to broadcast directly to the USSR, will be installed on the U. S. east coast. A new transmitter also is planned for the Middle East. There, our radio signals are much weaker than those of the Russian and Egyptian transmitters.

USIA also is working on other projects. A separate television service has been set up to supply overseas TV stations with films about American life. More of our great books are being made available in foreign languages at low cost.

New U. S. libraries are being opened overseas, and more English language instruction offered. There now are 156 USIA overseas libraries, and more than 165,000 persons are studying English in USIA-sponsored classes.

To further stimulate interest in America, it was recently announced that USIA plans to offer an annual examination on American civilization, based on a special reading course. Persons in foreign lands will be required to read 33 books and then may take the test. Those who receive passing grades will be given a certificate of knowledge of English and American history, geography, economics, philosophy, education, literature, culture, and technology.

Another interesting USIA project is the publication of the magazine *America*, written in Russian and sold in the Soviet Union. Under a mutual agreement with Russia, 50,000 copies of *America* are distributed in Russia and the Soviets have the right to sell 50,000 copies of their magazine *USSR* in English in our country. It is said that *America* is sold out the moment it appears on Russian newsstands. Copies are said to pass from person to person, sometimes selling at 10 times the original price, until they are worn out. Early this year a new magazine, also called *America*, went on sale in communist Poland. It is written in Polish, and about 35,000 copies are distributed.

Another special project being undertaken at this time is to prepare a series of pamphlets about leading American cities. These pamphlets will be distributed overseas.

Summary. The Voice of America, along with USIA magazines, movies, libraries, and books, carries American ideas into all corners of the world. It is believed these ideas can help to win the struggle for the minds of men.

—By ANITA M. DASBACH



PERSIAN language broadcaster in VOA's gigantic project to explain life in America, to show how our democracy works, and to offset communist propaganda against our country



SIGNING of the Magna Carta, famous document that advanced freedom's cause

Origins of Democracy

Greek City-States Made Early Start

IN its narrowest sense, democracy means *rule by the people*. But to many it has come to mean far more.

When we speak of democracy, numerous ideas run through our minds. Among them are the right of men and women to vote; the right of citizens to be equal before the law regardless of race, creed, or color; and the right of our people to hold different opinions, practice different religions, and belong to different political parties.

It has taken many years and hard battles to achieve democracy as a way of life. Here are some of the highlights in its development:

Greek city-states. Democracy developed to a considerable degree in the ancient city-states of Greece. For example, by 400 B. C. in Athens, every citizen had the right to vote.

But there were serious weaknesses in this early type of democracy. Slavery was practiced, and only a relatively small number of Athenians actually had full citizenship rights. Women, as well as certain men, were not allowed to become citizens.

Magna Carta. A great landmark in democracy's growth was the Magna Carta (Latin for Great Charter). It was signed by King John of England in 1215 upon the insistence of discontented knights and barons.

The Charter established the right of an accused person to a fair trial, and forbade the collection of taxes without the consent of the knights and barons. But it left the latter free to tax the tenants of their great estates.

Bill of Rights. Democracy received further impetus through England's Bill of Rights of 1689.

Up to that time, kings had tried frequently to assert their power and to check representative, democratic rule. But, by the Bill of Rights, the British Parliament established the principle that it was superior to kings. At the same time, the lawmaking body was to rule only with the voters' consent.

Declaration of Independence. One of the most cherished documents in American history, it sets forth the

idea that "all men are created equal" and that they possess the right to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

Drafted by Thomas Jefferson in 1776 to justify America's independence from its mother country, the Declaration of Independence is one of the great documents of democracy.

French Revolution. In a conflict which began in 1789, the French people overthrew a government under which all kinds of inequalities had flourished. Though the struggle was accompanied by terrorism and excessive bloodshed, it was an event which powerfully influenced the spread of democracy. It established equality of all men in the eyes of the law.

U. S. Constitution. This great document, drawn up in 1787, placed numerous restrictions on the government's power to encroach on individual liberties. Later, various amendments spelled out such safeguards as freedom of speech, press, and religion in greater detail.

The 19th Amendment, adopted in 1920, gave women the right to vote, thereby expanding the base of American democracy.

What is democracy's future? This form of government has been under attack from the time of the Greek city-states, but it has survived every onslaught. Today, communism is posing the main threat. Soviet boss Nikita Khrushchev has predicted that communism will crush democracy because (according to Khrushchev) communism is the newer system.

The fact is, of course, that communism is not a newer system. Though it is appearing today under a slightly different garb, it is basically the same tyranny that has challenged democracy for years.

Communism—like absolute monarchy and fascism—stands for rule by 1 man or a small group, suppresses personal liberties, and glorifies the state at the expense of the individual. It has been opposition to precisely these things—together with the great human desire for freedom—that has contributed to democracy's growth.

—By HOWARD SWEET

News Quiz

Nuclear Tests

1. Why has public pressure for a nuclear test ban increased? Give examples of public demands made within recent years.
2. What are the present positions of the Soviet Union and the West regarding test bans?
3. Tell how fall-out is caused and what results it is known to have.
4. Why is it difficult for the public to decide whether or not radiation from nuclear tests is harmful?
5. What are some of the recent findings that have added to public confusion and anxiety?
6. What position do you think the Atomic Energy Commission should take regarding the present and future development of atomic energy for military and peaceful purposes?

Discussion

1. Do you think nuclear-weapons tests should be ended or continued? Give reasons for your answer.
2. Depending upon your answer to the above question, what action do you think our government should take in the present negotiations?

Troubled Brazil

1. Explain the basic reasons for Brazil's economic troubles.
2. Why are lending agencies reluctant to grant new loans to the South American land?
3. How has Brazil's financial position been affected by markets for her 2 leading crops?
4. What kind of aid has the country been getting, and from whom?
5. Tell something about the general problems of Brazil, and what progress is being made in dealing with them.
6. Briefly outline the land's geographical features, and tell something about the people.

Discussion

1. Do you think the United States should increase assistance to Brazil and other Latin American lands? Why, or why not?
2. In your opinion, are the southern countries important as military allies? Explain your answer.

Miscellaneous

1. Explain the work and objectives of Voice of America, the broadcasting service run by the U. S. government.
2. Compare VOA with Radio Free Europe, a non-government broadcasting system which is supported by contributions.
3. Write a brief essay on the beginnings of democracy.
4. Outline recommendations to check inflation prepared by a Cabinet committee for President Eisenhower. What has been press reaction to these proposals?
5. What is the U. S. Public Health Service's position on the use of a new "live" polio serum?
6. Summarize the U. S. government's financial position at the end of its book-keeping year on June 30. Include an explanation of the decision by Congress to raise the ceiling on our national debt.
7. How is land reform working out under Fidel Castro?
8. Briefly review the various editorial comments on prospects of success at the Geneva conference.

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The Story of the Week

Radio Free Europe Begins 10th Year

This month, *Radio Free Europe* enters its 10th year of broadcasting through the Iron Curtain. Supported by American contributions to *Crusade for Freedom*, Radio Free Europe sends news and other information to 76,000,000 people in Czechoslovakia, Romania, Hungary, and Bulgaria.

RFE has grown from a one-transmitter station into a powerful network broadcasting to communist lands. Its 28 transmitters in West Germany and Portugal carry 3,000 program hours a week.

Ten minutes of news about free world events and developments behind the Iron Curtain are broadcast every hour on the hour. Events of vital importance to people behind the Iron Curtain are featured. Such important matters as the communist slaughter in Tibet and the Berlin crisis are presented in their true light. As a result, RFE is often attacked by the communists.

Studies based on interviews with refugees show a steady increase in RFE listeners. Three-fourths of those questioned said they had listened to RFE regularly—more than twice a week. About one-third said they were daily listeners. (See page 1 story on Voice of America, a separate broadcasting operation.)

New Report Calls for Halt of Inflation

President Eisenhower is asking Congress to consider anew 3 proposals for checking inflation in our country. The recommendations are contained in a new report prepared by the Cabinet Committee on Price Stability for Economic Growth, headed by Vice President Richard Nixon.

The committee's 3 recommendations are as follows:

(1) That Congress recognize reasonable price stability as an explicit federal economic policy. By speaking out clearly on this issue during this session, Congress can effectively support the Administration and the public in the fight against rising prices.

(2) That appropriations be held down for the coming year and that



DIPLOMATS and government officials at work in South Korea. Very probably there are some Americans among the diplomatic group. With backs bent to the task, they're helping to transplant rice seedlings at an agricultural experiment station on Farmer's Day. The theme of the program was more efficient production to increase the nation's rice crop.

the greatest restraint be used in authorizing programs for the years ahead. It is imperative to balance the budget and important to reduce the national debt.

(3) That the 4½ per cent interest-rate ceiling on government bonds be eliminated. To avoid inflation, it is essential that the present limitation on the interest rate on long-term government bonds be removed.

The report went on to state that "in the long run, the most effective antidote to inflation is increased efficiency and productivity of the economy." The committee outlined 5 areas of study it intends to cover in the future, and on which further recommendations will be made. These included tax reforms, farm price supports, competition in foreign markets, and practices of business and labor.

The report has received both praise and criticism. *The Washington Post and Times Herald* called it "Words, Words, Words," and described it as one of the most "redundant, uninspired and generally useless documents to come off the Government's mimeographing machines."

"We are glad to know," the *Post* continued, "that the Nixon Committee believes taxes, the farm price support program, the export trade, and

labor and business monopoly all need further studying. If this may be translated to mean that the Cabinet Committee knows that the problems of growth and stability can be solved only by the making of some hard decisions in these and other areas, the country may perhaps take encouragement. But this particular Cabinet Committee has precious little time left for its studies."

The *New York Herald Tribune*, on the other hand, had this to say about the report: "As the committee writes, there is no panacea to check inflation." The steps which the President has recommended to Congress "are urgent matters; beyond that, it is necessary for every citizen, on the farm or in the factory, union member or partner in management, to adjust his thinking to the threat which inflation poses for him and his family. Neither a wage rise nor a price increase will be more than an illusion if the dollar is weakened in the process."

Capsule News from Around the Globe

A banner year for travel—that's the prediction for 1959. The American Automobile Association reports that 85,000,000 people took vacations with-

in U. S. borders last year. About 90,000,000 people are expected to take travel vacations in our country this year.

Over 700,000 Americans are expected to tour Europe in 1959. About 675,000 crossed the Atlantic last year. Jet planes may be helping to pull people abroad. The International Air Transport Association reports that passenger travel on scheduled lines overseas is up 20 per cent from 1958.

Italy is cracking down on speeders in an effort to cut the mounting accident rate. Twenty-five people are killed in highway accidents every day in Italy. From now on, jail sentences will be given people who go more than 34 miles an hour through a town.

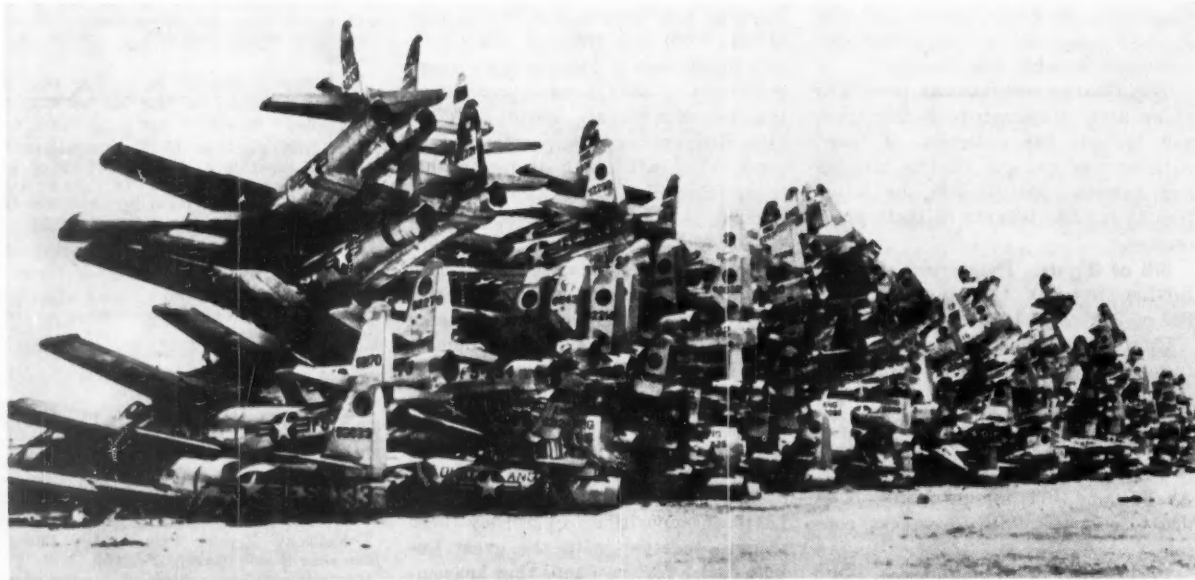
Some Italians predict there won't be enough room in the jails to hold all who break the law. But the government insists that stern measures are needed. The number of vehicles on Italian roads has been growing by leaps and bounds. In 1950, only 1,300,000 vehicles were licensed. Today, there are close to 6,000,000 vehicles on Italian highways.

New hydroelectric plants in Sweden are threatening the ancient ways of the Lapps. Some of the best feeding grounds for reindeer have been flooded.

The government has started an experimental reindeer farm in the northland. Its purpose is to show the Lapps that modern, fenced-in feeding grounds can double or triple the income from a herd. However, many of the Lapps are suspicious of change, and do not welcome the idea of fenced-in areas for their reindeer.

People in several Asian lands are learning new facts about their own countries through the free mapping services conducted by the United States Army. The Army, for military reasons, is anxious to accumulate detailed maps of as many Asian areas as possible. But the same maps are furnished to the governments concerned.

The maps are printed in English and also in the language of the country being mapped. Surveys of Japan have been completed, and work is well under way in Korea, the Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam, and Taiwan. Cambodia is next on the list. The detailed



ONE REASON for big defense costs. These jet fighters at an air base in Arizona are no longer up-to-date, and are being replaced with more modern types. Metal from the stack above will be melted down for re-use, however.

maps are proving useful in irrigation projects, soil studies, communications, and other fields.

Uncle Sam has decided to resume sending substantial quantities of technical and other assistance to President Gamal Abdel Nasser's United Arab Republic. This is the first such aid agreement since large-scale American assistance to the Middle Eastern country was suspended in 1956, following Nasser's seizure of the Suez Canal.

Some Sidelights on The Vice President

Earl Mazo, political correspondent for the *New York Herald Tribune*, has a good bit of fresh material on the Vice President in a new book titled *Richard Nixon* (published by Harpers).

Nixon recognizes that he may be the Republican Presidential nominee in 1960, Mazo writes. But, the probable candidate is quoted:

"I do not intend to get on the treadmill . . . of going out and seeking the nomination at all costs . . . the times may require and demand a man with different qualifications. If that is the way the ball bounces, I will be completely resigned to it."

Nixon and President Eisenhower have disagreed at times, but the Vice President has always been loyal to the Chief Executive, Mazo writes. The author thinks that his subject is basically "much less conservative" than Mr. Eisenhower.

Nixon, if elected to the Presidency, would be inclined to make use of former Presidents and Vice Presidents, and also able scholars, Mazo reports. The book quotes Nixon thus:

"Republican Administrations and the Republican Party need, above everything else, a broader intellectual base. We have not used adequately the talents available. We have not called enough on our educational leaders, the so-called 'egg-heads.'"

"Live" Polio Serum Is Still in the Future

In recent months, there have been many magazine and newspaper stories about "live" vaccines to combat infantile paralysis. At least 3 types of

these serums, which may be taken by mouth in candy bars or some other food, have been developed in the United States.

The "live" vaccine, unlike the "dead" serum prepared for inoculation by Dr. Jonas Salk, contains active polio cells which fight the terrible disease. One type of the new serum, developed by Dr. Albert Sabin of the University of Cincinnati, has already been extensively used in Russia.

Despite its use in Russia and elsewhere, Americans will have to wait a while longer before they can get the "live" vaccine from their doctors. The U. S. Public Health Service recently said "no" to requests by commercial producers to put the new vaccine on the market. Public Health feels that more extensive tests are needed to insure the safety and effectiveness of the new serum before it is made available to the public.

Meanwhile, health officials urge all Americans to get their Salk anti-polio shots as soon as possible for the best available protection against infantile paralysis (see magazine digest story, page 8).

Communist Party Loses Strength in Iceland

Iceland's communists suffered a surprise setback in the nation's general elections late last month. The communist popular vote was down 25 per cent. The Independence Party, a liberal-conservative coalition, gained at least 4 seats in Iceland's 52-member Althing (parliament). The communists lost a seat.

It was felt that there were 2 reasons for the communist setback. Neither the Hungarian uprising in 1956, nor constant attacks on Iceland's membership in NATO have brought the communists any new followers.

It seems doubtful, however, that results of the election will help bring about a solution to Iceland's bitter dispute with Britain over fishing rights. The small northern land has been involved in a fishing war with Britain ever since June 1958, when Iceland extended the limits of her territorial waters from 4 to 12 miles in order to keep out foreign fishermen.

So far, British trawlers have re-



STAY ON TOP with ease. Instructor in West Germany demonstrates inflatable plastic rings, which slip on legs and arms to permit floating without effort. Deflated, the gadgets are small enough to fit in a pocket.

fused to recognize the extension, and they have been backed up by their government. All political parties in Iceland are expected to continue their demands that Britain respect the 12-mile limit.

Fishing, of course, is Iceland's big business. Iceland's 164,000 people earn most of their money by selling cod, herring, and other fish abroad. Their bleak volcanic island has few factories. Iceland must buy both fuel and food from other lands.

Our government is concerned about the dispute. Although the nation has no army or navy, it is an important base in the NATO defense setup.

Capitol Hill Acts on Debts, Taxes, Interest

It will take government budget experts a little while longer to work out the final figures for Uncle Sam's total expenditures and revenues for the fiscal (bookkeeping) year that ended last June 30. But economists say that the final report will show the federal government spent about 12½ billion dollars more in the past year than it collected in taxes and other revenues.

Because of the mounting government deficit in the 1958-1959 fiscal year, Congress recently approved an Administration-sponsored measure to boost the legal limit on the national debt to 295 billion dollars for the next 12 months. After that time, the government's debt ceiling is to be 285 billion, as against a previous figure of 283 billion dollars.

In addition to boosting the legal limit of Uncle Sam's debt, Congress extended the life of special taxes on autos, gasoline, and other items for another year. The tax measure also kept certain extra levies on the in-

comes of corporations in force.

A third measure dealing with money matters, recently enacted by Capitol Hill, raised interest rates of special loans granted to veterans when buying a home. Rates on these loans, which are provided by private lending institutions but guaranteed by the federal government, have been raised from 4¾ to 5½ per cent.

Reds and Land Reforms Make News in Cuba

Cuba, which has been an almost unending source of news stories since Fidel Castro seized power earlier this year, is again making headlines. One big story bearing the Cuban dateline concerns the resignation of Prime Minister Castro's air chief. The other has to do with new land reform moves in the Caribbean land.

Major Pedro Diaz Lanz, who had fought with Castro against the former regime of Fulgencio Batista, recently quit as head of Cuba's Air Force. A staunch anti-Red, Major Diaz Lanz charges that Cuba's armed forces are falling more and more into communist hands under the Castro leadership. Similar charges have been made by other Cubans in recent months, but they are strongly denied by Prime Minister Castro and his supporters.

In the field of land reform, the Cuban Prime Minister is pushing ahead with plans to put certain large plantations and ranches under government control. Not long ago, his regime took over more than 2,000,000 acres of ranch land which was formerly held by some 130 private owners. Castro says the ranches will be turned into government cooperatives, which he hopes will be able to turn out enough beef to export meat within 5 years.



FIRST WOMAN to operate a nuclear reactor? She is Mrs. Clara Clothiaux, and is employed at the huge Bettis, Pennsylvania, plant. It is run jointly by the Atomic Energy Commission and Westinghouse Electric Corporation.

Nuclear Testing

(Concluded from page 1)

just 3 days after the current conference on nuclear weapons was opened in Geneva.

The discussions so far have resolved some disputed points but none of the key issues. The Soviet Union has called for the declaration of a test ban without a fool-proof system of controls. The western nations insist upon workable methods of inspection.

Some observers think Russia truly wants relief from its arms burden and sees a ban on nuclear tests as a first step in this direction. Other experts feel that the Soviet Union is mainly interested in preventing other nations from testing and perfecting more atomic weapons.

Fear of fall-out. The public is hampered by a lack of exact knowledge about fall-out. It is known that rain-fall carries to earth radioactive particles produced by nuclear explosions. These particles include iodine-131, cesium-137, and strontium-90.

The larger particles from nuclear explosions fall to earth within a few hundred miles of the blast-off area; these particles make up "local fall-out."

Smaller particles are thrown high into the atmosphere. They may remain there for a few years. When these "widely distributed fall-out" particles drift to earth, they settle on vegetables and grains eaten by man and animals. Through this food, man acquires radioactive particles.

It is known, furthermore, that local fall-out produces radiation sickness, skin burns, and death. It is believed by some scientists that the more widespread fall-out may cause physical defects in future generations.

Controversy. Scientists disagree on the extent of radiation hazards. Some say that any amount of fall-out is dangerous, however small it may be. Others argue that there is far more danger from radioactivity caused by processes of nature than there is from nuclear testing so far. The experts do not agree on the rate at which fall-out is settling on the earth.

Much of the controversy centers around the Atomic Energy Commission, which has been accused at times of glossing over the hazards of fall-out. Critics say that "AEC is primarily interested in the military aspects of nuclear energy and tests—so that full information about the danger of fall-out has been withheld as efforts are made to win public support for the military program."

Supporters of the commission say that "it is AEC's job to be concerned with national security and nuclear weapons—which are our primary military defense against Russia's preponderance of 'conventional' forces. Much of AEC's information is secret and can't be released. AEC assurances that radiation risks are negligible should be accepted."

The controversy became somewhat more confused, so far as the average person is concerned, during recent testimony before the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Subcommittee hearings.

At those hearings, Department of Defense specialists held that radioactive fall-out settles on the earth faster than has been assumed previously. The Defense witnesses said that radioactive particles remain suspended in the

stratosphere for 2 years—not 7, as some scientists had indicated. A middle-ground estimate is that 4 years would be a fair figure.

Both the AEC and Defense Department authorities seem to agree that the present degree of danger is small—that the immediate probability of any one individual being harmed by fall-out is about 1 in 500,000.

Recent findings. Here are some reports which have stirred comment, but are perhaps less startling than they may seem when balanced against one another in an over-all picture:

1. An analysis of the strontium-90 content of the milk Americans drink was made by *Consumers Union* and published in *Consumers Reports*. Samples of milk were gathered from 48 U. S. cities and from 2 Canadian cities close to our northern frontier.

"From these and other studies," *Consumers Reports* states, "there is incontrovertible evidence that the strontium-90 content of milk has been increasing since 1954. A judgment as to whether we are now within or without prudent limits depends on a vari-

ations in parts of the world where radiation is 5 times greater than that normally found in this country. Further, the committee says, radiation in some obscure parts of the world is around 100 times greater than the average of fall-out in the United States at present.

Some experts say, however, that the percentage of fall-out in the United States varies by regions. It may be twice as high in some parts of the country as it is in other areas.

4. Dr. Wright Langham of Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory warns that strontium-90 in human bones will reach 80% of what is now considered the maximum permissible level within 40 years—if testing is carried on at the same pace as that of the last 5 years.

5. Dr. A. M. Brues of Argonne National Laboratory cites evidence which indicates that radium in the human skeleton may have been responsible for bone cancer. Lamont Observatory scientists reported in *Science Magazine* that strontium-90 is most prevalent in bones of growing children. Dr.

Thus many people continue to be primarily concerned with the health aspect of radiation and its relation to nuclear tests. Others are more concerned with moral implications.

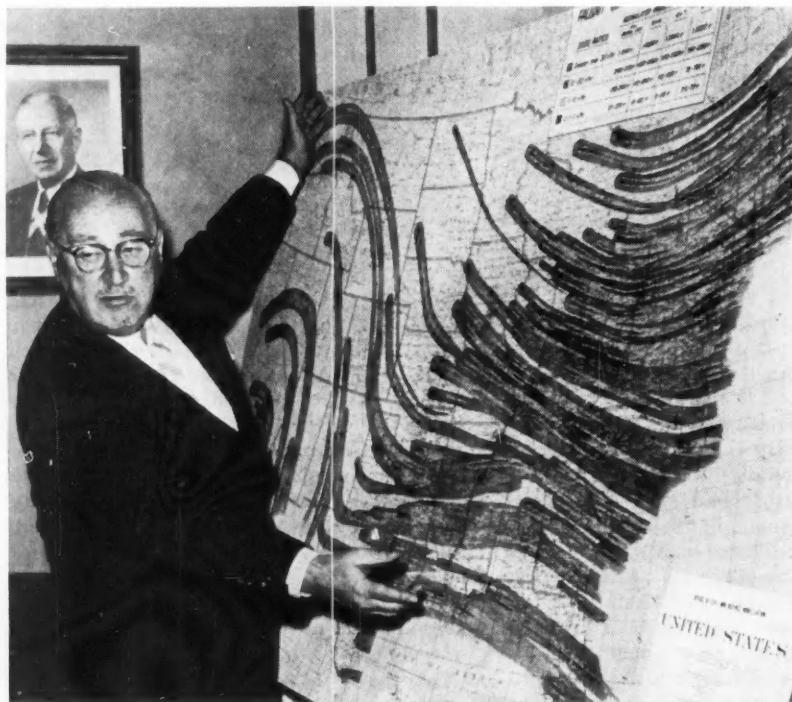
Views for and against nuclear testing are summarized in this way:

For Banning Tests. "We are not going to achieve peace without starting to solve the world's problems, by developing international law and making international agreements that are safe for every nation in the world. We need to have great amounts of discussion among Americans and Russians. We have to get along with the Russians or be killed."

"If testing continues and stockpiles of nuclear weapons get into the hands of a great many countries, then there could be great danger of catastrophic world war. To carry on tests means, according to the best geneticists, damage to the health of human beings now living and children yet unborn. By stopping tests we can prevent this damage to health. We believe as individuals that we should obey the commandment 'Thou Shalt Not Kill.' The time has come now for nations to accept this commandment."

Against Banning Tests. "Peace cannot be obtained by wishing for it. We live in the same world with Russia, whose leader has said that he 'wants to bury us.' If we stop developing our nuclear weapons, it will not be possible to check on whether the Russians have done the same. We will have to take their word for it. The best way to peace is to stay strong. This means that we must be prepared to meet the Russians wherever they choose to attack."

"There is no doubt that some radioactivity is spread by nuclear explosions. That great harm is caused, has not been proved by any kind of clear statistics, however. The moment we stop testing, the moment we give a chance to the Russians to evade a test ban, they will want and be able to take over the world."



HOW IT MIGHT BE. Representative Chet Holifield, Democrat of California, uses chart to explain nuclear fall-out. The line-sweeps indicate how radiation would be spread out within 2 days—if the United States were to be hit by some 250 nuclear weapons of extremely high explosive power.

ety of uncertain factors—the answers to which have not yet been set by science."

2. AEC reports showed that strontium-90 in the soil of New York City had increased sevenfold since 1954. In the past year, it doubled in Vermillion, S.D., tripled in Birmingham, Alabama, and Westwood, New Jersey, and increased fivefold in Seattle and Pittsburgh.

An AEC finding regarding Minnesota wheat led one scientist to say that the strontium-90 content was a matter of real concern. He added, however, that the average content in food in general is well below the maximum permissible level.

3. The General Advisory Committee of AEC reports that radiation from fall-out to date—together with future fall-out from recent weapons tests—is: (a) less than 5% of the amount from cosmic rays and other natural radiation; and (b) less than 5% of the average radiation exposure of Americans receiving X-rays for medical purposes.

The committee also noted that human beings have lived for many gen-

eration, senior chemist at Argonne National Laboratory, estimates that fall-out has increased cancer cases among children up to the age of 10 by 1 per cent.

6. Dr. Edward Lewis of California Institute of Technology in Pasadena says radioactive iodine tends to concentrate in fresh cow's milk and then in the thyroid gland of milk drinkers.

7. Other studies point out that vegetables, grains, and various plant foods are 7 times more radioactive than milk, but that milk has been tested more frequently because it has certain advantages useful in making tests.

More Research. Among the conflicting estimates, there is almost unanimous agreement that more research is needed. AEC, for instance, spends \$17,000,000 a year for its research program and plans to spend more. The National Academy of Science plans to bring up to date its 1956 study, considered to be the most authoritative on radiation hazards. Industries using nuclear energy are studying ways of disposing of radioactive wastes safely.

West Germany to Get a New President

On September 15, Dr. Heinrich Lübke will take over as President of West Germany, a post now held by Dr. Theodor Heuss. Though the highest elective official in the country, West Germany's President is largely a ceremonial figure. The Chancellor, who governs with the support of the legislature, is the actual political leader of the nation.

Dr. Lübke, 64, was almost a political unknown until recently. Relatively few Germans, and even fewer outsiders, were acquainted with his name before he became President. However, he had been a quiet but effective member of Chancellor Konrad Adenauer's government, as Minister of Agriculture, since 1953. Last month, Adenauer's ruling Christian Democratic Union chose Dr. Lübke as its Presidential candidate.

The West German President, who is named for a 5-year term of office by a political convention, was chosen earlier this month in West Berlin. While the drama of balloting was going on in Berlin's big assembly hall, the world watched to see if Moscow would cause trouble over the incident. The Reds had warned that the Presidential balloting in Berlin would be regarded as a "serious provocation." Despite such threats, though, the Soviets did not interfere with the election.



AN ATTRACTIVE CENTER in Rio de Janeiro, the capital of Brazil

Difficulties in Brazil

(Concluded from page 1)

Other problems. In addition to the inflation and deficit problems, Brazil faces production difficulties. She wants to diversify production to help make up for coffee losses. Some progress has been made in increasing mineral production, especially iron ore and manganese.

Brazil also desires to build up her industries so that she won't have to buy so many goods from foreign countries. Much progress has been made, and Brazilian industries today turn out 3 times more goods than they did before World War II. In the past 10 years, about 40,000 new factories were built.

Among Brazil's successful new industries are plants making cars, trucks, and drugs. Construction of Brazil's first shipyards was begun last year.

Brazil needs more oil to operate her growing factories. Brazil uses more than 200,000 barrels of oil a day, but produces only about 50,000 barrels a day. So the country has to spend about \$250,000,000 a year to import fuel.

To run her factories, Brazil also needs more electric power. She has begun building dams to harness water power, as well as plants to generate atomic energy.

More steel is required for industries. Steel and iron production increased 6 times since 1948, but Brazil must triple steel production by 1965 to keep up with growing needs.

Better nation-wide transportation also is required. Good roads and railroads are lacking because mountains cut the interior from the coast where farms, mines, people, and factories are concentrated.

New capital. One of Brazil's big hopes for the future is to develop the sparsely settled interior. It is believed that people will move away from the crowded coast when Brazil's new capital is completed 600 miles northwest of Rio de Janeiro. The new capital, called *Brasília*, is being built in the interior because the present capital—Rio de Janeiro—has no more room for growth.

Fulfilling an old dream of an inland capital is a gigantic task. About 40,000 workers are busy erecting modern government buildings where once were woodlands and prairies.

Large amounts of money are needed to build the capital, develop Brazil's

resources, solve financial problems, and raise the present per capita income of \$170 a year.

Despite her present need for help, Brazil is not a poor land. Let us look at her resources.

Land and people. Brazil, the fifth-largest country in the world, has great wealth within her 3,288,000 square miles. There are immense deposits of minerals, including a third of the world's high-grade iron ore. Manganese, used in making steel, is plentiful. So are chromium, bauxite, tungsten, gold, diamonds, and uranium.

Brazil, covering nearly half of South America, has great farming possibilities. Climate is excellent, and there is much unused land that can be developed. Only about a third of Brazil's area is now used for farm land. The main crops are coffee, corn, rice, cotton, beans, wheat, and sugar cane. Six out of every 10 Brazilians make their living from the land.

Brazil produces half the world's coffee, a third of the bananas, and a fifth of the cacao. She ranks first in world production of coffee and castor beans, second in cacao, third in sugar cane, and fourth in cattle and hogs. She is among the top 10 nations in cotton and rice.

The cattle industry has grown large because about three-fourths of Brazil's farm land is in pasture. Brazil has an important lumber industry, and is second among nations having large forest areas.

About a third of Brazil consists of a jungle region, located in the basin of the mighty Amazon River. Some rubber is produced, but the great jungle forests do not provide much wealth for the nation, and few Brazilians live in them.

Most of the 62,725,000 Brazilians live along the east coast. They include people from all over the world, for the big nation encourages immigration. The population is increasing by about 1,500,000 a year. About 7 out of every 10 Brazilians belong to the white race and 3 are Negroes. There are a few Indians.

The language that Brazilians speak is Portuguese, and therein lies the key to Brazil's history.

History and government. Brazil's history is said to go back to a Sunday in March 1500 in Lisbon, Portugal. On that day crowds gathered on the banks of the Tagus River to look at

13 anchored ships, loaded with sailors and cannons. In the king's palace, people were saying good-bye to Pedro Cabral and his officers, whose ships were ready to sail in search of riches in the Orient.

For some unknown reason, the ships sailed so far west that they reached the coast of Brazil. In the name of Portugal, Cabral took possession of this newly discovered land about May 3, which is still celebrated in Brazil as Discovery Day. Cabral sent a ship back to Lisbon with news of his discovery.

At first, the Portuguese were disappointed in Brazil because no precious metals were found there. About 1534, however, the king decided to develop Brazil as a colony. He divided the entire coast of Brazil into about a dozen portions of land and gave them to favorite soldiers. They were told to settle the area.

In 1807, Portugal's royal family fled to Brazil to escape Napoleon's armies in Europe. This was the only time in history when a colony became the seat of government for the mother country.

When the king later returned to Portugal to resume rule there, he left his eldest son, Pedro, to govern Brazil. A turning point in Brazil's history came when the king ordered Pedro back to Portugal. Instead, on September 7, 1822, the 24-year-old ruler declared Brazil's independence.

Pedro was a democratic emperor at first, but later he began depriving people of their rights. His people thereupon forced him to sail back to Portugal and to turn Brazil over to his small son. Pedro II was crowned emperor in 1840.

For 50 years Pedro II ruled wisely. Slavery was abolished, trade was expanded, and Brazil's population grew. However, the desire for self-government also grew. In 1889, the Brazilians revolted. They declared their land to be a republic on November 15. Years of dictatorships and turmoil followed before presidents were able

to govern along democratic lines.

Dr. Juscelino Kubitschek is President today. The nation is governed with a Congress of 2 houses, elected by the people. In addition to a federal district, like our District of Columbia, Brazil has 20 states and 5 territories.

U. S. interest. The United States is interested in helping Brazil because our friendship with the big Latin republic goes back many years. In both World Wars, Brazil fought on the side of the United States and her allies.

Brazil also is our trading partner. We sell her a third of her imports and buy half of her exports. U. S. business firms have invested about 1½ billion dollars in Brazil. Our government has given \$967,000,000 worth of aid to Brazil since 1946.

Furthermore, our interest in all Latin America has increased greatly since last year when Vice President Nixon was greeted by rioters in some countries during a tour. Officials felt these riots occurred because Latin Americans were dissatisfied with the degree of attention accorded them by the United States.

Our country has been listening with interest to suggestions for improving friendships with Latin America. Because Brazil is the biggest republic in Latin America and a good friend, we have paid particular attention to her ideas.

The United States has, for instance, agreed to help set up an Inter-American Development Bank, which would make loans to Latin American lands. President Eisenhower has requested that Congress appropriate \$450,000,000 as the U. S. contribution to the new Bank. In addition, our country has taken part in numerous meetings to discuss general economic problems of Latin America.

Although our interest in the Latin American nations is deep, some U. S. spokesmen are trying to make clear that the southern countries must do as much as possible to help themselves—if they are to count on increased assistance from us.



BRAZIL, fifth-largest of countries, is trying to solve economic troubles

WEEKLY DIGEST OF FACT AND OPINION

(The views expressed on this page are not necessarily endorsed by the AMERICAN OBSERVER.)

"Dr. Salazar's Portugal," an editorial in *The New York Times*.

Dictatorships on this side of the Iron Curtain grow scarcer. In Europe, 2 are outstanding, that in Spain and that in Portugal. The Portuguese survival of fascism under the control of Dr. Antonio de Oliveira Salazar is the gentler of the two. There was confusion when Dr. Salazar took office as Premier 3 decades ago, but there was little bloodshed. Unlike Generalissimo Franco, he did not take a barbarous revenge on enemies.

Portugal, under this regime, has not, indeed, been a free country. The economy of the little nation is firmly controlled in a somewhat old-fashioned way, but certain things have been accomplished. The death rate has dropped dramatically; illiteracy has been cut from over 60 per cent to 20 per cent; the production of electricity has multiplied 6 times; most impressive of all, the Portuguese currency has remained steady.

But this seemingly serene regime has its enemies. Last year's elections produced a 23 per cent opposition vote. The leading opposition candidate for the Presidency took refuge in the Brazilian Embassy and finally fled the country. Benjamin Welles reports to this newspaper from Lisbon that Dr. Salazar, after a period of illness and discouragement, is again actively in control.

But at 70 he has no real successor. Underneath a placid surface there is unrest. We are reminded again of an old lesson, that dictatorships are never really stable. The wisdom of one man, or a few men, no matter how good the intentions, is not enough. Portugal will be worth watching during the months to come.



ANTONIO SALAZAR, Portuguese ruler, is discussed in above item

"Wipe Out Polio," by Berwyn F. Mattison, *Parade*, June 21, 1959.

Americans today are living one of the most tragic ironies in history. We have tools to wipe out polio, but we are not using them to the fullest.

The date, April 12, 1955, is a magic one. It was then that the Salk vaccine was pronounced safe and effective in preventing paralytic polio. Yet today, more than 4 years later, 42,000,000 Americans under 40 and one-third of all children under 5, the most polio-susceptible group, have received no Salk vaccine.

Why? Many Americans seem to think that polio has been wiped out. They're wrong. Polio is still with us.

Last year there were more than 5,000 cases. So far this summer, cases are running 40 per cent over last year's rate. In addition, the rate of paralytic cases is running far higher this year than last.

What can we do to wipe out the disease once and for all? We must roll up our sleeves in our local communities and go to work.

The necessary leadership may come from a Parent-Teacher Association, a church group, a labor leader, an industrial health director, a Grange chapter, or from a veterans' group. The local health department, medical society, and National Foundation chapter will provide the know-how and the professional skills. But first must come local leadership and determination.

Here is a 6-point program for you and your community:

1. Learn who the uninoculated are in your town. The U. S. Public Health Service has methods for conducting accurate surveys.

2. People in your town must pitch in. In Boston, for example, the Department of Public Works paints polio reminders on the sidewalks.

3. Some group in your community must take responsibility for person-to-person contact of the uninoculated. You must ring doorbells, ask questions, educate those who have not received polio protection.

4. You must plan cooperatively with medical groups to make vaccination accessible for all persons.

5. A good way to do this is to set up low-cost clinics in areas where they are most needed.

6. Inoculation programs should operate night and day so that all people have a chance.

This is urgent. A new polio season is here. There still is time to achieve partial resistance to polio through the first 2 injections 1 month apart. If we do not act now, how can we answer the person in a respirator who asks, in the years ahead, "Wasn't there any polio vaccine available back in 1959?"

Here are some views on the Foreign Ministers Conference in Geneva and on the prospects for success when the conference resumes today (July 13):

The Christian Science Monitor: The foreign ministers conference at Geneva provided 6 weeks of discussion, argument, and negotiation on the German question. What did it prove? We have seen no better description than that given by Secretary of State Herter:

"The Soviet Union clearly revealed that its true desire is to absorb West Berlin into East Germany, and to keep Germany divided until it can be brought under Soviet influence."

The Washington Post and Times Herald: The Soviet Union appears to assume that if this crisis continues long enough the West must necessarily cave in and withdraw from West Berlin. It is up to the peoples of the United States and Western Europe to prove to the Kremlin that they can withstand pressure indefinitely without any disposition to yield on the basic principles at stake.

Richmond Times-Dispatch: Secretary Herter's report to the people put the Soviets on notice that this country and its allies refuse to "negotiate under threat," and that they will not



DR. JONAS SALK, who developed polio vaccine, gives shot to school lad

waver in their determination to assert the free world's rights to free West Berlin. The city has become a symbol of resistance to Soviet expansion.

Chicago Daily News: The western "package" offered at Geneva contained some substantial modifications of our original position on West Berlin. But the basic premises remain that we are in West Berlin by right, and that we cannot abandon the people of that city to communism.

The Russians may believe that by keeping up the pressure they can force a further retreat. Unfortunately, the willingness of the western Big Three to go halfway toward meeting the Russians has contributed to this belief. The demonstration that the Soviets have no intention of going their half of the way should stiffen western determination not to retreat any more.

New York Herald Tribune: In his speech to the nation, Secretary of State Herter gave a forceful account of why the Geneva conference of Foreign Ministers ended in deadlock.

Still, it was not all a waste of time. The western plan for German reunification met with the world's approval. A high degree of allied unity was demonstrated. And possible "areas of agreement" concerning specific arrangements for Berlin were disclosed. Something more hopeful may reveal itself in this quarter when the talks resume on July 13.

San Francisco Chronicle: The German dilemma is that the western allies won't surrender West Berlin to communist control, and the communists won't risk allowing their part of Germany to be self-controlled. Reunification of Germany is impossible for the Soviets on western terms. That is the reality that underlies the status quo in Germany and makes it desirable. If the next negotiations at Geneva go no farther than to renegotiate the status quo, they will perhaps be entitled to be considered successful.

The Wall Street Journal: Any failure is always a disappointment but

there are times, as now in the aftermath of Geneva, when there are lessons even in failure.

In this case, the lesson is little more than what reason should have told hope all along—that until such time as the Russians are ready to make a cold peace with the rest of the world, such meetings are futile, and perhaps even dangerous.

Certainly the failure of the foreign ministers' meeting was a disappointment. But the effort will not be wholly lost if it reminds us, and particularly our allies, not to put too much hope in a dream of summits.

The New York Times: The Soviets, apparently encouraged by western "flexibility," have refused to make any counter concessions and are more insistent than ever on their time-limit ultimatum to the West to get out of Berlin and sign a "peace treaty" with dismembered, neutralized, and defenseless Germany, or face a new Berlin blockade backed by Soviet military power.

As long as that ultimatum is in force, there is no basis for calling a summit meeting. Held under such circumstances, its failure would only speed the crisis it is supposed to avert.

The Kansas City Star: The proposal to suspend the Geneva discussion came from the West, after 6 weeks of negotiations had failed to produce any visible progress. Premier Nikita Khrushchev had provided a suspension point by threatening, in Moscow, to disregard Western rights to occupy Berlin if his "free-city" plan was rejected.

In the circumstances, the West could reasonably argue that Khrushchev should be given time to reconsider. A resumption of the foreign ministers' conference was not made contingent upon a direct retraction. But the Premier is on notice that—if he really wants a summit conference—he had better pipe down and let his representative at Geneva help set the stage as the conference resumes today.

A common 3-power statement could underscore the situation.

